The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,291.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25. 1787.

Money for an Office.

FROM One to Two Thousand Pounds Sterling ready to be paid to any Lady or Gentleman, for an appointment to an adequate Office or Employment, in the civil or military eſtabliſhments of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

A line addreſſed to C. D and left at the Printing-houſe, under cover, to the Publiſher of this paper, will be attended to.

MONEY TO LEND,

At Martinmas firſt,

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING, upon heritable or undoubted perſonal ſecurity.—As the intereſt is to anſwer an annuity, there is a chance of the money lying for a number of years in the borrower's hands.

Apply to John Macritchie writer, Dorret's Land, Nicolſon's ſtreet, Edinburgh.

Engliſh Vinegar, Porter, and Ale.

LATELY come to hand, a large quantity of exceeding fine ENGLISH VINEGAR; to be ſold on very reaſonable terms, at Robinſon's Cellar's, Giles Street, Leith.—Samples to be ſeen at Mr John Walker's, jun. Leith, and at Reid, Brown, and Co.'s, Mainpoint, Edinburgh.

Alſo a quantity of exceeding fine ENGLISH PORTER and STRONG ALE, either in caſks or bottles.

Dundee, Auguſt 22. 1787.

THE Preſbytery of Dundee, in preſence of the Provoſt and Magiſtrates, and ſeveral other Gentlemen from the town and country, examined the boys of the ſeveral Claſſes in the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of this place, who all acquitted themſelves in a manner that gave great ſatisfaction to all preſent. The Preſbytery, therefore, for the honour and encouragement of Mr WATSON the Rector, and his Aſſiſtants, unanimouſly agreed to requeſt the Provoſt to cauſe the above to be publiſhed in the Edinburgh newſpapers.

WILL. MAULE, *Mod. p. t.*

P. S. The School is to be convened again on Wedneſday 26th September, and Mr BROWN is to begin the Rudiments on the 1ſt November. Mr WATSON occupies a well aired houſe, within itſelf, of eaſy acceſs to the open fields, where he can accommodate a few ſchools boys, and ſuperintend their education.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO LET for a term of years, Two AREAS in a central ſituation in the New Town, one 75 feet by 45, the other 56 feet by 40, on which there are ſeveral ſubſtantial buildings erected, which could be made to ſuit any perſon who wiſhed to carry on a manufactory, or other buſineſs where room is neceſſary.

For further particulars apply to Mr Young architect, Thiſtle Court.

Not to be repeated.

JAMES STOBIE moſt reſpectfully returns his ſincere thanks to the Public, and particularly to the Nobility and Gentry of the counties of Perth and Clackmannan, for the reception given to his Map of theſe counties, and begs leave to inform them, that he has juſt now publiſhed a One-Sheet Map of ſaid counties, upon a ſcale of one inch to three ſtatute miles; elegantly engraved in London, and printed upon fine paper; containing all the principal hills, with their heights above the level of the ſea, lakes, rivers, and brooks; noblemen and gentlemen's ſeats, with the proprietors names; alſo the towns, villages, public roads, &c. the names of the different pariſhes, with their boundaries: coloured, price 8 s. Sterling. To be ſold at the ſhops of Mr William Faden, Charing-Croſs, London, Meſſ. John and James Ainſlie's, map and print ſellers No. 4. St Andrew's Street, New Town, Edinburgh; Mr Morriſon and Mr Gilles, booksellers, Perth.

The above Map to be accompanied with an accurate and uſeful deſcription of the counties, containing ſundry elegant views now engraving in London, which will ſoon be puniſhed at 2 s. 6 d. Sterling each copy, to be ſold either ſeparately or together. Subſcribers wiſhing to be ſerved with copies of the map, may have it at the above ſhops on paying the price, and the ballance of their ſubſcriptions only to be paid when the other part of the work is delivered, for which receipts will be given.—A new and elegant edition of the large Map, containing ſundry uſeful additions, is juſt now publiſhed, and ſelling at the original price.

Notice to Merchants and others.

FOUR CHESTS of LEMONS, marked B. Edinburgh, came from London in the Mary, John Hay maſter, which arrived at Leith on the 18th current.

The owner will pleaſe call at Capt. Hay's houſe, with the invoice, to prove the property.

Not to be repeated.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE ENDEAVOUR,

ROBERT ROBERTSON Maſter,

Is taking in goods at the Birth in Leith harbour, and will ſail 8th September 1787.

N. B. William Marſhall (for the Maſter) to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, or at his houſe, ſhore of Leith.

Delivers at Hawley's Wharf;—has good accommodation for paſſengers.

FOR BOURDEAUX,

And returns to Leith,

The MALLY,

PETER LOWRIE Maſter,

WILL ſail from Leith the firſt of September.

For freight out and home, apply to Bell and Rannie, or the captain.

Leith, Aug. 20. 1787.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE

Brig Jomima of Leith,

DONALD DENOON Maſter,

Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will poſitively ſail the 4th September.

This brig was lately bought on purpoſe for the London trade, is a remarkable faſt ſailer, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, who may depend on the beſt uſage; and whoever orders goods to be ſhipped on board of her, may alſo depend on every care taken of them, and properly forwarded.

As the Maſter of the Jomima ſailed many years, both as Maſter and Mate of the Friendſhip and Star of Leith, he flatters himſelf, that few know the paſſage and trade better; and as this is the firſt time he has ſailed in a veſſel of which he is owner, he begs to inform the public, that he is determined always to be punctual to his propoſed time of ſailing.

FOUND,

In the Caſtle-hill, Edinburgh,

A PINCHBECK WATCH, with a Shagreen Caſe.—Whoever can claim the property of the ſaid watch, may apply to Robert Burns, merchant, oppoſite to the Fountain Well, and ſhe ſhall be reſtored, on paying the neceſſary expences.

SILK STOCKINGS.

WILLIAM COULTER and COMPANY, facing the Croſs Well, north ſide of the High Street, having purchaſed a large ſtock of ſilk previous to the late great and unexpected advance of 40 per cent. they will, for one month from this date, continue to ſell their preſent ſtock, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand pairs of Silk Stockings, and all they can manufacture during that time, at the old prices;—of which they hope their Friends and the Public will avail themſelves, as there is no probability of ſilk falling in price for fifteen months to come. Real good Silk Stockings with cotton feet, at Half-a-guinea a pair.

Ladies Silk Stockings, from 6 s. 6 d. to 12 s. a pair.

Spun Silk Stockings, from 5 s. 6 d. to 7 s. 6 d. a pair.

Fancy-coloured Cotton Stockings, from 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s.

The greateſt variety of the real patentee's Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Stockings. And juſt received, a freſh ſtock of Thread and Cotton Stockings, from the Bleaching.

Edinburgh, Aug 18. 1787.

Sale of Corns, Potatoes, and Hay,

WITH FOGGAGE TO LET,

Near Edinburgh.

THE Whole CORNS and POTATOES, with a large quantity of HAY in ſtack, upon the farm of Myreſide, lying to the weſt of Merchiſton, on the road betwixt Edinburgh and Collington, are to be expoſed to SALE by public roup, upon Thurſday next the 30th day of Auguſt inſtant.

The Corns conſiſt of Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Peaſe, all very promiſing; and the roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is ſold.

N. B. There will be Let at ſame time, for Paſture, till the 1ſt January next, An INCLOSURE of about *ſeventeen acres*, which has been only once cut this ſeaſon, the firſt year after being laid down in graſs.

Roup of Houſehold Furniture.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at No. 8. Prince's Street, New Town, on Monday the 27th Auguſt 1787, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

The Whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bed and Table Linen, Tables, Chairs, Grates, Silver Plate, an Eight-day Clock, a large Collection of Prints, and various other articles. The roup to continue till all is ſold off.

DOLLAR COAL,

County of Clackmannan.

THE COAL-MASTERS of Dollar and Weſter Blaringon Coal, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Argyle, beg leave to acquaint the Public, That this Colliery is now carried on to a conſiderable extent, and that in the courſe of this autumn, a large quantity of Coal is expected to be at all times ready for ſale.

This is the neareſt colliery to Strathern, and country adjacent.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *Aug.* 25. 1787.

YOUR Correſpondent VENATICUS, in Thurſday's paper, very properly animadverts on the abſurdity of the advertiſements from the landed gentlemen of this country, reſpecting the Preſervation of the Game. Perhaps he may not be acquainted with a deciſion of the High Court of Juſticiary, pronounced the 27th of June 1780, on the ſubject of qualifications now ſubſiſting for the killing of game, which was declared to be, that of poſſeſſion of a ploughgate of land in heritage, agreeable to the act 1621. If this ſhould be the caſe, it will no doubt afford pleaſure to him, and other Gentlemen who delight in the ſports of the field, to be acquainted with that deciſion. In order that as little room as poſſible may be occupied in giving the information, I ſhall be very brief in ſtating the matter. A complaint was preſented to the Juſtices of the Peace for Ayrſhire, in the name of Kelly, huntſman to a gentleman of that county, againſt Mr Smith, an officer in the army, and proprietor of a ſmall eſtate in the ſame county, ſetting forth, that the latter had incurred the penalties and forfeitures of the ſtatute, the 13th of his preſent Majeſty, intitled, "An act "for the more effectual preſervation of the game in "that part of Great Britain called Scotland," and enacting, "That every perſon whatſoever not qua-"lified to kill game in Scotland, who ſhall have in "his or their cuſtody, or carry at any time in the "year, upon any pretence whatever, any hares, par-"tridges, pheaſants, moor-fowl, ptarmigan, heath-"fowl, ſnipe, or quail, without the leave or order "of a perſon qualified to kill game in Scotland, for "carrying ſuch hares or other game, and for ha-"ving the ſame in his or their cuſtody, he ſhall, for "the firſt offence forfeit and pay the ſum of 20 s. "and for every other ſubſequent offence the ſum of "30 s. Sterling."

The Juſtices having on this ſtatute given ſentence againſt Smith, he appealed from their judgment to the enſuing circuit-court of Juſticiary for the diſtrict. The Judge, however, on that circuit (Lord Hailes) conſidering the queſtion as unprecedented before the ſupreme courts, certified it to the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh; who ordered that the cauſe ſhould be pleaded in their preſence; and afterwards, that the argument upon it ſhould be ſtated in informations.

Very learned and ingenious arguments were uſed by the Counſel on both ſides in this queſtion, but which would be too long for you to give place to. I ſhall therefore trouble you with no more at preſent than the judgment of the Court, which was as follows:

"That by the common law of Scotland all men have right and privilege of the game on their own eſtates or property: That by the act 1621, this right and privilege, or qualification, was confined to perſons who had a plough-gate of land or more of property: That the 1685 ratified and confirmed the general rule laid down in the ſaid act 1621, but introduced a new regulation reſpecting the particular mode of hunting with fowling-pieces and ſetting-dogs, under an exception to thoſe poſſeſſed of 1000 l. Scots of valuation, and having license from the maſters of the game: That no evidence had been laid before the Court of the ſaid regulation and exemption ever having been in obſervance ſince the Union, and that they are now in deſuetude: That the appellant having more than a plough gate of land in property, had a right, and was qualified by the law of Scotland, to hunt, ſubject to all regulations of the game: That he was not liable to the fines impoſed by the act of the 13th of his preſent Majeſty: And, therefore, they reverſed the decree of the juſtices of the peace appealed from; but, in reſpect of the circumſtances of the caſe, found no expences due."

This, Sir, I conceive to be a deciſion directly in point to what VENATICUS ſo properly contended for in his letter above alluded to. By giving it a place in your uſeful paper, many lovers of ſport, who might be ignorant how the law ſtood in this reſpect, will be relieved from unneceſſary apprehenſions.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. M.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I AM monſtrouſly fond of your correſpondent, who, with ſo much *wit*, *liberality*, and *fair reaſoning*, laſhes the Reformers in your laſt paper, becauſe I have had a particular diſlike to them ſince the beginning of their buſineſs; and now that they raiſe their heads in almoſt every quarter of the country, I aſſure you I hate them as heartily as the worthy gentleman who wrote the paragraph I refer to. It was horridly impudent, to be ſure, in theſe fellows, after meeting in their Convention from ſo many different parts, and in ſuch numbers, to indulge their conviviality, and to think of dining together in the public manner they did; and it muſt appear to every one that your concluſion *very naturally* follows, "If they ſo freely ſpend *their own* money, "were they to come into office themſelves, they "would *certainly* uſe the ſame freedom with *that* "*of the public.*" Thus your propoſition is ſelf-evident, that if a man draws frankly out of his own purſe, if he finds opportunity, he will as readily lay his hand upon his neighbours. The concluſion, I think, is irreſiſtible, and in the application you make of it to the Reformers, it is, as the ſong ſays, "what nobody can deny."

I am really of opinion, conſidering thoſe Reforming gentlemen's ſituation, and debarred as they are of all acceſs to *the common good*, that a little more modeſty would have better become them; and that they might have contented themſelves for the preſent with cow-heel and vinegar, freſh herrings and twopenny; inſtead of the good dinner they had the *indecency* to eat at the Black Bull, and the wine they had the aſſurance to ſwill it down with, in the public manner they did. Very different, indeed, is the general practice of Councillors. Many a good dinner do they eat; and yet, ſuch is their modeſty, that the world is never the wiſer. As to the affair of the Exchequer, to be ſure the Dunbarton proceſs was a very ſilly buſineſs; yet theſe Reforming gentry have had the effrontery to vote a ſum towards indemnifying the Burgeſſes of that town for the expence of the ſuit. I preſume, Sir, they conſider it as a common cauſe, although it is plain it was no concern of theirs; and, if the Councillors of Dumbarton had each a credit, upon the ſcore of the *common good*, on every tavern and ale-houſe in town, as was really the caſe, why ſurely that was a buſineſs with which the Reformers had nothing earthly to do. I ſee, Sir, it is neceſſary to give a check to theſe fellows who pry into, and inquire about things which certainly lie far out of their way; and as your correſpondent has *expoſed* them ſo very *ably*, I hope he will continue to write againſt them, and he may depend upon every aſſiſtance from,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

TOM TORY.

A Deſcription of the Prince of Wales's Iſland.

From the CALCUTTA GAZETTE *of Feb.* 1. 1787.

This iſland was taken formal poſſeſſion of on the 12th of Auguſt laſt, under a royal ſalute of 21 guns. To judge by the eye it forms nearly a ſquare, and may be from about 20 to 25 miles each way. The land to the ſide of the ſea, or channel of the ſtreights, is very mountainous, and covered with impenetrable woods, with ſeveral ſmall inlets or little bays, and two or three ſmall iſlands. The point of land on which the fort is erected, is about one mile from the coaſt of Queda, and when the wood is cleared to the foot of the hills, it will probably form a plain of full fifteen or twenty miles in circumference. On this flat about two miles from the fort is a ſmall river which affords as fine water as any in the world; and as it empties itſelf into the road, ſhips may be ſupplied by means of their boats, with any quantity with infinite eaſe and expedition.

In this reſpect it is far ſuperior to Malacca, where the water is procured at a conſiderable diſtance above the town, and boats can only go up the river at high water; the water is then brought down in bulk, and in carrying off to the ſhips at a conſiderable diſtance, if a ſquall comes on, it is ſubject to be mixed with ſalt water, and proves generally rather briackiſh. The expence too, there, is great as well as the detenſion; but here, ſhips may procure water as they pleaſe. The entrance of the bay is perfectly ſafe, the ſhalloweſt water being four fathom, which is cloſe to the Iſland; and there is a ſmall bank on the Malay ſhore. By keeping mid-channel, ſhips of any burthen may approach with perfect ſafety. The harbour is very extenſive, and ſhips of the line may ride there with eaſe; they are completely ſheltered from N. W. winds or ſqualls, ſo prevalent in the Streights of Malacca.—The Iſland affords great quantities of tin, and very fine timber, fit for yards and topmaſts, and I believe, lower maſts. The timber ſeems the ſame kind the Dutch collect at Malacca, which they make into maſts and ſend to Batavia. There are alſo trees that produce ſeveral ſorts of gums, though the qualities of them are not yet known.

There is no doubt but this ſettlement muſt excite the jealouſy of the Dutch, as the ſituation is preferable, in every reſpect to Malacca, as well for the ſafety of ſhipping, as for the purpoſe of collecting tin, gold duſt, pepper, ſago, and canes, from Acheen, Junk, Ceylon, Queda, and Salengore.—The Malays do already reſort to it; and in caſe of war, our navy that do not want docking, need not go round to Bombay—as there is 15 fathom cloſe to the ſhore in the harbour, where ſhips may heave down in perfect ſafety. There are ſeveral Chineſe already ſettled, and many daily offer; proviſions are plenty, and a Bazar already eſtabliſhed.

Ships of every nation will, doubtleſs, give a preference to this iſland, paſſing through the Streights; they will procure refreſhments conſiderable cheaper, and more expeditiouſly than Malacca.

LONDON.

Monday's mail from Oſtend ſeems to confirm the opinion, that the States of Holland, alarmed by a ſeparation of the confederacy, the number of people that have left the Province, and the quantity of ſpecie ſent out of that country to other Banks for ſecurity; to which may be added, the decay of trade and a proſpect of their commerce being diverted into another channel, if the troubles ſhould continue, ſeem to be returning to reaſon, and are ſat down to conſider of the terms propoſed for an accommodation, which may probably have the deſired effect. In Auſtrian Flanders, however, the proſpect is far different, the Brabanters talk of oppoſing the Emperor to the utmoſt, who, however, is not to be diverted from his purpoſe, and by the troops now in motion towards that quarter, will carry by force, what he has before put in the ſemblance of recommendation.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Aug. 14.

"You will have ſeen by the papers that our Council has diveſted the Prince of all his emoluments in our town and its environs, which ſeveral other neighbouring towns have followed. It no doubt will, this week, be approved of by the States of Holland.—It is confidently reported, that the States of Holland are reſolved to ſeparate from the reſt.—This is to be communicated to the States General at their firſt meeting, which will be in a few days. We ſhall therefore ſoon know our ſituation, and what ſteps will finally be determined upon.—Hitherto we continue very regular in this town, and we hope it will be laſting, whatever may be our fate."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 18.

"The new Miniſter carries all with ſuch an high hand as indicates his reign to be ſhort, unleſs his merely pleaſing the Sovereign ſhould keep him up; a circumſtance not very likely, conſidering that political affairs have lately taken ſuch an extraordinary and unexpected turn. The very commonalty now ſpeaking of public matter without diſguiſe, and the exempts no longer filling our coffeehouſes as heretofore. The ſteadineſs of the Parliament ſurpriſe all parties, and indicate an æra of civil liberty to be at no great diſtance. The Cabinet ſee this but wink hard with their eyes. The King's brother, and the other Peers of the blood do not enter into the Miniſters views—this may do much."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Aug. 1.

"Her Imperial Majeſty, our Sovereign, after an abſence of four months, entered this capital on Saturday evening from Zarſko Zelo, where ſhe had repoſed from the fatigues of a long and hazardous journey. The Empreſs was received with the greateſt joy by all ranks of people, who teſtified the ſincerity of their loyalty by illuminations, bonfires, and other public rejoicings. The cannon of the garriſon, and at the Admiralty, were diſcharged on the occaſion, and all the men of war and merchant ſhips fired ſalutes here and at Cronſtadt on her entering the city, and dreſt in the colours of their reſpective nations. On Sunday morning her majeſty went to the cathedral church, to which ſhe was attended by the whole Court; being met at the entrance of the church by all the ſenior and ſuperior eccleſiaſtics in their reſpective habits, where ſhe made a public offering at the altar, which was ſplendidly dreſſed on the occaſion, and gave thanks for her ſafe return. Praiſes and thankſgivings were ſung by the eccleſiaſtics and people in the other churches on this happy occaſion. The priſon doors are going to be flung open, ſo that captives, long immured, join the general joy. The foreign Miniſters have all been at Court to pay their congratulations."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Aug.* 21.

Whitehall, Aug. 21.

IN purſuance of a warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, John Froſt, Eſq. is appointed, by the Commiſſioners for managing his Majeſty's Stamp Duties, to be Deputy Solicitor for that particular branch that relates to the Lotteries only.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 10.

Herman Heyman, Eſq; is appointed Britiſh Vice-Conſul at Bremen, to aſſiſt and act under the direction of William Hanbury, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Agent and Conſul in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the Free cities of Bremen and Lubeck.

LLOYD's LIST, —— *Auguſt* 21.

CAPTAIN Holman, of the Grenada Packet, left Grenada the 10th of July. The Betſey, Haliday, left that place ten days before, and the Humphreys, Collins, a few days, both for London. The Olive Branch, Trew, was to ſail in a few days after him, which were all the ſhips that would ſail before the 1ſt of Auguſt.

Captain Hawkins, of the St Thomas, arrived at Briſtol from Jamaica, ſailed the 24th of June, in company with the Nathaniel Bailey, Leach, for London, kept company through the Windward Paſſage, and parted the 17th July, in lat. 30. 17. N. long. 70. 28. W. the 7th inſt. ſpoke the Peggy, Ritchie, from Glaſgow to Virginia, in lat. 47. 33. N. long. 36. 20. W. out 14 days; and on the 13th ſpoke the Cuninghame, Patterſon, from Liverpool to Halifax, lat. 50. 57. N. long. 17. 30. W. out 10 days.

Captain Webber, of the Arms, arrived in the Creek, ſpoke the Martha, Down, from London to Charleſtown, ſix days from Torbay, all well.

The Concord, Yaldie, from Ayr for Memel, foundered in the North Seas; the crew ſaved by Captain M'Cleland, of the Speedwell, belonging to Belfaſt.

Captain Jerrard, of the Hero, ſpoke the Alexander, Shaw, from Jamaica to London, 30th June, off Cape Antonio.

MAILS.

Arrived—Holland, 1.

Due—Ireland, 2.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Aug.* 22.

Rottembourg-ſur-la-Fulde, July 24. A dreadful ſtorm, accompanied with hailſtones of an enormous ſize, has entirely deſolated the village of Sterkelſhauſen; the wind was at the ſame time ſo impetuous, that it threw down the church, with ſeveral dwelling houſes, and tore up by the roots a conſiderable number of trees.

Brunſwick, July 25. Yeſterday a detachment of Pruſſian huſſars paſſed through this city on their way to the frontiers of Holland. The regiments quartered in Weſtphalia have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's notice, and a large train of artillery is ordered from Magdebourg.

Hanau, July 25. Prince Frederic of Heſſe lies dangerouſly ill at Rumpenheim, for which place the Landgrave is ſet off to viſit him.

Liege, Aug. 2. The 29th of laſt month a ſtorm, which happened in a tract of land in this biſhopric, between the Sambre and the Meuſe, deſtroyed, in a few hours, the moſt promiſing harveſt. The hailſtones, ſome of which weighed three quarters of a pound, cut the corn, and other productions of the earth, to pieces; and by this dreadful viſitation, the induſtrious inhabitants of twenty villages have been reduced from a ſtate of chearfulneſs, ariſing from the moſt flattering proſpects of future plenty, to deſpondency and ruin.

Naples, July 9. On the 30th ult. the frigates Minerva and Ceres, commanded by the Sieurs Fortiguerra and Caraccioli, ſailed on a cruiſe from this port, to exerciſe and inſtruct the ſailors. They have on board ſome cheſts, containing a ſervice of porcelain, which his Majeſty ſends as a preſent to the King of Britain. They are to be landed at Portſmouth. This ſervice is in the taſte of the Etruſcan vaſes, with reſpect to the forms and colours of the veſſels, which are reckoned beautiful imitations, or copies, of the antique.

Utrecht, Aug. 9. The two parties are inſenſibly growing ſtronger, and croſs the deſigns of each other; on one ſide, the Stadtholderian army is greatly reinforced by troops and artillery; on the other, the Patriots, to fence againſt the effect of the menacing diſpoſitions of their enemies, have alſo formed a camp, compoſed of brave volunteers, well provided with artillery, with the advantage of being placed at the extremity of the province of Holland, the neareſt to ours, and conſequently at hand to aſſiſt us in repulſing the enemy in caſe of any freſh attempt. The provincial army of Overyſſel, commanded by the Chevalier de Ternan, conſiſts now of upwards of 3000 men, and is now able to make a very ſerious diverſion. We are told that the D. of Brunſwick is at Nimeguen ſince the 5th of this month, where he is concerting the means to employ the Pruſſian army ſo efficaciouſly, that we cannot eſcape the ſlavery that menaces us; but theſe things will not be ſo eaſily done: Before that the Maſters ſhall be ſubdued by their ſubjects, all the canals of our provinces ſhall be dyed with their blood!

Laſt night, a detachment of chaſſeurs, ſent to Bunnik, met, near a wood, a detachment of cavalry; although the firſt took poſt behind the wood, to let the others paſs, a ſmall ſkirmiſh enſued, in which four cavaliers were killed, and one made priſoner. The cavaliers having, by their ſignals, given the alarm to the camps of Zeyſt and Bunnik, our little detachment of chaſſeurs returned to town. This morning another little affair happened between our guard, poſted near the Voſſegar, and a detachment of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, but we have not yet received any particulars of it.

Paris, Aug. 14. They write from Vienne, in Dauphiny, that on the 13th of laſt month there was a ſtorm at Revel, which, in leſs than a quarter of an hour, ravaged three pariſhes in that diſtrict. The hail fell with uncommon rapidity, and many of the ſtones were as large as a walnut. The misfortune of the unhappy inhabitants was the greater, as their harveſt had juſt commenced, and was one of the moſt plentiful that had been known for many years. The people at work had ſcarcely time to ſhelter themſelves. Not one production of the earth eſcaped the fury of the ſtorm; all things were deſtroyed, and with them the hopes they had indulged of being able to indemnify themſelves this year for a ſimilar diſaſter which they had experienced the preceding harveſt, whereby 250 families were reduced from competence to beggary.

Paris, Aug. 16. Yeſterday, the Parliament of Paris were, by his Majeſty, *baniſhed* to Troyes.—The officers appointed to execute the King's orders received their inſtructions in the night, and with ſeveral parties of the French guards went early in the morning to the houſe of each member, to ſignify to him his Majeſty's commands, which were, that he ſhould immediately get into his carriage and depart for Troyes, without writing, or even ſpeaking to any body out of his own houſe. By this ſudden and ſecret manner of acting, the whole buſineſs was executed without any alarm to the people.

On what principle the Parliament have made ſo violent an oppoſition to the King, is not eaſy to conceive. His Majeſty has, perhaps, of all the monarchs in Europe, the feweſt perſonal expences. Uninformed by his Miniſters of the real ſtate of his finances, ſome expences have been incurred which would have been poſtponed, if not totally rejected, had his Majeſty known the true ſtate of the province. No longer blinded on this ſubject, he diſcovers a very conſiderable *deficit*; wiſhes to provide for it; aſſembles the firſt men in the nation to adviſe him; makes a conſiderable reduction in his Court, which had been already infinitely inferior to that of his predeceſſors, and propoſes two taxes, the moſt juſt and equal of any that could be deviſed—the territorial and ſtamp taxes; the one relieving the poor, by encreaſing the burthen on the rich—the other not oppreſſive, either by its weight, nor the diſtribution of it on the different claſſes of people.

Such, however, has been the ſpirit of the times, that the monarch, who uſed to be conſidered, reſpected, and loved as the father of his people, (and no King of France has ever more deſerved that title) is now looked upon as their ſon, a youth who has hurt his fortune by the negligence, imprudence, or perhaps ſomething worſe, of his ſtewards, and muſt now do penance for errors manifeſtly committed by them.

Paris, Aug. 17. Two edicts of the King have been proclaimed, and enforced throughout the kingdom, notwithſtanding the repeated remonſtrances of the Paris Parliament. The firſt contains the territorial impoſt, (the land-tax) the ſecond the ſtamp-duty. The former ſuppreſſes the two twentieths, and the four ſous in the livre, to begin from the 1ſt of July 1788, and in lieu of it, the land-tax is to be eſtabliſhed, which all perſons of every denomination muſt pay, and all eſtates, even the Crown lands, muſt ſubmit to. The ſum of money proceeding from the land-tax that will enter into the Treaſury is to be fixed at 80 millions (3,300,330 l.) a-year, till the laſt day of December 1790, to be paid in proportion to the natural produce of the land. After that period, the ſtate of the finances is to be examined, and proper means are to be employed for relieving the ſubject, if ſuch an impoſt ſhould be found too burthenſome.

The ſecond arret proclaims the ſtamp duty, which, if it ſhould exceed twenty millions, is to be employed for the good of the nation in general, viz. in diminiſhing thoſe taxes that are already too heavy. The above ſtamp-duty extends to the following objects, viz. to letters, proviſions, nominations, patents, commiſſions, offices, charges, or places under the King, Queen, or the Princes; to any employment conferred in the army, the navy, the law, the church, or the finances; to grants, privileges, conceſſions, honourable charges; to eccleſiaſtical preferments, immunities, &c. &c. All certificates, wills, receipts, bills of exchange, letters of credit, or any other on the Treaſury, muſt be written on ſtamped paper; as likewiſe licenſes for carriages, lottery tickets, *Mont de Pieres* * policies or acknowledgments, letters uſually ſent to relations, friends, &c. with news of approaching marriages, or recent deaths; play bills, muſic paper, requeſts, memorials, juridical conſultations, briefs, petitions, remonſtrances, newſpapers, periodical publications, ſuch as journals, gazettes, mercures, &c. &c. all muſt be publiſhed and circulated with a ſtamp-mark. This duty certainly embraces many objects not mentioned in ours; and no private agreements, or trifling ſums, can ever elude it, on account of there being a heavy fine in caſe of neglect or non compliance.

You may imagine how the people in general murmur at the enforcing of ſuch a duty; I ſay, enforcing it: For, when it was firſt enacted, they were in hopes, or at leaſt they flattered themſelves, his Majeſty would withdraw it. I told you, in my laſt, how the Parliament behaved after returning from Verſailles: With the ſame ſpirit and unuſual ſteadineſs did they act after both duties had been publiſhed and divulged by the common criers. They aſſembled immediately, and had the courage to declare them illegal and null, for which they ceaſed ſince yeſterday morning to exiſt as a Parliament. Some of the members are exiled to Troyes, others to other places. The King, who looks upon theſe refractory proceedings as an affront to Majeſty, ſeems determined to puniſh every offender, and has likewiſe ſent for the Parliament of Rouen, to reprimand them for diſobedience in regard to the exportation bill, &c. Monſieur, who ſeems to differ in certain points of this delicate affair, is not now conſulted as he uſed to be. A declaration in the mean time is diſtributed among the people in general, containing new regulations in the King's, Queen's, and Royal houſeholds. The firſt article of œconomy is in his Majeſty's bed-chamber. Except the four firſt Lords in waiting, and the four valets de chambre, the reſt of the attendants will be reduced to half the number, and wait only half-yearly inſtead of quarterly. The ſecond conſiſts in ſuppreſſing twenty eight uſeleſs offices in the king's wardrobe *. The third regards the kitchen, the ‡ *Menus Plaiſirs*, and other places of amuſement. The fourth conſolidates all the royal ſtables into one, and ſuppreſſes many officers, grooms, pages, &c. &c. and aboliſhes the too frequent practice of making uſe of his Majeſty's carriages and horſes by the perſons in charge. The number of horſes is likewiſe to be reduced. The fifth article orders many retrenchments on the chace, and hunting equipages: The hawkings are entirely ſuppreſſed.

The ſixth regards the military eſtabliſhment. The Gens d'Armes, and the light horſe are to be reformed. The ſeventh orders that Choiſy, La Muette, Madrid ||, Vincennes, and Blois, be either publicly ſold, or entirely demoliſhed. All his Majeſty's houſes beſides at Paris, except the Louvre and the Thuilleries are to be diſpoſed of.

The eighth concerns the Queen's houſehold, where nine hundred thouſand livres (37,500 l.) will be annually ſaved. This is all I can write at preſent, being obliged to ſet out on a viſit to a friend of mine in the country, who is one of the Notables, and has been long in England, as well as in other parts of Europe.

* The Duke of Liancourt is the Grand Maſter.

‡ The *Menus Plaiſirs* is a place where private entertainments are performed for the King and the Court.

|| Madrid is an old chateau built by Francis the Firſt, in order to keep his word with Charles the Fifth, who had made him a priſoner, and kept him at Madrid in Spain. Francis, who wanted to return to France, where his preſence was really neceſſary, obtained leave of the Emperor to go to Paris, provided he would ſurrender himſelf a priſoner again in Madrid within a twelvemonth. The Monarch promiſed he would; but when once in France he ordered the above palace to be built, and named it *Madrid*. Thither he repaired with his Court the moment it was finiſhed, and wrote to Charles that he had kept his word, for he was at that time a priſoner at *Madrid*.

Paris, Aug. 17. The common report through all Paris yeſterday was, that Monſieur, the King's brother, in conſequence of a diſpute between him and his Majeſty, had been ſent to his eſtate at Brunoy. This, though univerſally believed, was totally without foundation. The truth is, that Monſieur has conducted himſelf with ſo much good ſenſe and moderation in the preſent unhappy circumſtances, that he is equally beloved by the King and the Parliament, and is looked up to as the mediator between them. As a proof of his affectionate attachment to his Majeſty, he goes this day to the Chamber of Accounts, to require that the late edicts ſhould be regiſtered in that court. The Count D'Artois at the ſame time goes to the Court of Money, for the ſame requiſition in that court.

Hague, Aug. 15. Sir James Harris has had a conference with the Preſident of the States General. This miniſter from the King of Great Britain has preſented a memorial, the tenor of which is ſomething ſurpriſing. The Engliſh miniſter declares, that his Royal maſter is ready to become a mediator for terminating the differences of the Republic with the Stadtholder, if the Republic is deſirous of his interference; and further, that his Britannic Majeſty is ſtrongly diſpoſed to act for the advantage of the State. The King of Great Britain cannot be ignorant that this mediation has been offered by the King of France, who is now the only ally of the Republic.

Hague, Aug. 16. We learn that the authors of the late diſturbances at Bruges, who were condemned to be executed there, have received a pardon from the Government General.

LONDON, —— *Aug.* 22.

Their Majeſties and the Royal family received the compliments of the Nobility, &c. at Windſor yeſterday, on account of its being the birth-day of Prince William Henry.

Yeſterday at five o'clock, the Duke of York, attended by General Grenville, went to dine with Mr Pitt at his houſe in Downing ſtreet. His Highneſs upon his arrival was received by Mr Pitt as he alighted, and the following Gentlemen, who were of the dinner party; the Marquis of Carmarthen, Lords Sydney, Hawkeſbury, Chatham, Marquis of Lothian, Duke of Richmond, Lord Barrington, Lord Howe, and ſeveral General officers.

The Duke of York was dreſſed in his uniform, and went in a new chariot - ground, a dark green, and his arms neatly emblazoned; and thoſe of the Biſhoprick of Oſnabruck, quartered with thoſe of the blood royal of England.

The inhabitants of Richmond are ſanguine in their hopes, that it will again be honoured by the reſidence of Royalty. What gives probability to this event is, that his Majeſty has recently made conſiderable improvements in the Royal Gardens; and ſome perſons go ſo far as to point out the very place where a Palace is intended to be built. However the fact may be, the ſituation ſaid to have been fixed upon is highly beautiful, commanding an extenſive view of the contiguous country, the river Thames, and Sion Houſe.

A Council was held yeſterday at Mr Pitt's houſe, at which the Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Buckingham, and Marquis of Carmarthen attended.

Lord Sydney is next in rotation for a ſplendid entertainment to his Royal Highneſs of York, and after him his colleague in office, the Marquis of Carmarthen.

A chapter of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter is talked of to be held in a few days, for the purpoſe of inveſting the Duke of Dorſet, who, it is now ſaid, is to have the vacant blue ribband, and that his arrival from Paris is in a great meaſure on that account.

On Saturday laſt the agent for the court of Chancery laid out between ſeventy and eighty thouſand pounds in the three per cents. which got up the funds about a quarter per cent.

Since the peace there has not been ſuch a flux of money in the city as at preſent. The bankers, or their agents, now regularly attend 'Change, as ſolicitors for bills; and if this plenty ſhould continue, as it is probable, from many concurrent reaſons, it will, it is thought the diſcount will be done from 4 to 4½ per cent.

* A place where you recur to for pledging goods, or other portable effects. You pay at the rate of ten per cent. and at the end of the year the policies muſt be renewed by paying the intereſt, or elſe the goods are ſold. The ſurplus however, in ſuch caſe, is given to the owner.

On Sunday morning laſt, the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville arrived at his houſe in Whitehall from Holland; he immediately ſet off to Mr Pitt's country houſe, to communicate the reſult of his negociation; and we are happy to learn that the Stadtholder's affairs wear an aſpect that promiſes ſpeedy tranquillity to all the Dutch United Provinces.

Mr Grenville, who was at Nimeguen, is brother to General Grenville. They are the ſons of the late Mr James Grenville, who was the youngeſt brother of the late Earl Temple.

Saturday morning, about three o'clock, intelligence was brought to the Eaſt India Houſe, of the ſafe arrival of the Fort William, Captain George Simſon, from China, off Dover. She left Canton in company with the Sullivan, on the 11th of February, 1787; and as that ſhip arrived ſo long ſince as the 27th of laſt month, of courſe ſhe brings nothing new. Her cargo is conſiderable.

Mr Alexander Gair, Chief Mate of the Fort William, died at ſea the 16th of May laſt.

Her paſſengers are, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ligault, from Fort St George, whom ſhe took on board in her paſſage out; and Mrs Charlotte Jones, from St Helena.

Moſt of the homeward-bound Eaſt Indiamen which are arrived, have buried a great many of their crew, and were obliged to bring home a number of Laſcars.

The Buckingham Eaſt Indiaman is arrived in Long Reach, where ſhe will be a conſiderable time. The Company having come to this reſolution, that the Indiamen that are to arrive ſhall there unload the greateſt part of their cargoes.

Incorrect accounts having been publiſhed of the officers of the Hartwell left at Bona Viſta, we have procured the following liſt:

Mr Criſp, 3d Mate,
Mr White, 6th ditto.

Midſhipmen:

Mr Nicholas Fiott,
Mr P. Patriarche,
Mr C. Willimott,
Mr —— Boydel,
Mr —— Price,
Mr Jones, Captain's clerk.

with fifty-two of the crew.

Though the wreck of the Hartwell may be a very ſerious loſs to individuals, a correſpondent, who reverers the conſtitution ſo much that he would touch the liberties of the meaneſt ſubject with the moſt trembling hand, thinks the ſubject ſhould be very ſeriouſly conſidered before a bill is brought into Parliament to puniſh mutiny and deſertion as in the caſe of the King's ſhips. Seamen on board merchant ſhips *cannot be preſſed*; they are likewiſe out of the protection of the Admiralty, and the marine laws; and if reſtrictions are impoſed on them equal to thoſe who have countervailing privileges, there may ariſe a difficulty in manning the ſhips, and conſequently trade muſt be injured. Beſide, this is only the firſt, or ſecond, grievance of the kind in ſo extenſive a branch of our commerce as the Eaſt India trade; and if our anceſtors, ſince the days of Alfred, found no neceſſity for altering the laws of private trade in this particular, 'tis not one or two inſtances ſhould make usruſh into a contrary practice, leſt the remedy ſhould be worſe than the diſeaſe.

Though our commerce is conſiderably on the encreaſe, it is not ſo much ſo as the printed liſts of our exports would inſinuate; true it is that ſuch liſts are authoratative, but then it ſometimes happens that many exports appear merely for the ſake of complying with thoſe laws and regulations which entitle the exporter to a drawback; this, inſtead of being of ſervice to our finances, carries the account againſt us; it is therefore, ſtrictly ſpeaking, only the aggregate of the quarterly accounts that can give the true criterion of the encreaſe of trade.

Our advices from the Mediterranean inform us, that our Conſul General has preſented to the Emperor of Morocco the following articles from the Britiſh Court, as the price of laſting peace.

At the firſt audience—Two very grand gold watches, valued at 600 l ſterling each, ornamented with diamonds, and enamelled. Theſe were abſolutely demanded by the Mooriſh King, and were the ſame as were given to Sir Roger Curtis in the year 1783. Five pieces of ſuperfine cloth, conſiſting of 130 yards; ſix pieces of fine cambrick; a ſmall carriage, with a paraſol; two caſes of liquors of 20 bottles each; one caſe of tea, and two of ſugar.

Second audience—Two pieces of ſuperfine broad cloths, conſiſting of 80 yards; two pots of fine porcelain, filled with ſpiced gingerbread.

Third audience—A ſuperb gold watch, ornamented with diamonds.

The ratification of a treaty of commerce between the Neapolitan Court and that of Peterſburgh has been exchanged; upon which occaſion the Duke of Serra Capriola received a preſent from her Imperial Majeſty of a magnificent gold ſnuff-box, enriched with a portrait of the Empreſs in enamel. The Ambaſſador in return preſented to the Miniſters of the Ruſſian Court ſimilar preſents from the King his maſter.

It is reported, and with a high degree of confidence, that the Emperor has made known his friendly diſpoſitions to the Stadtholder. This enterpriſing monarch ſees the deſigns of France on the Republic, and feels his true intereſt in counteracting them. His voice therefore decides the matter. France dares not act againſt the united powers of the Empire, England, and Pruſſia.—The Stadtholder will be reinſtated in his authority, and the French faction in the Republic be for ever extinguiſhed.

By letters from Hungary we learn, that two mountains ſituated near Uihely, in the county of Semplin, ſuddenly diſappeared; two profeſſors have been ſent to examine into the cauſe of this phenomenon.

According to letters from Oſtend of the 16th inſtant, received on Monday, the troubles among the Flemings do by no means decline. The Auſtrian States, more ſtubborn even than thoſe of Holland, produce the moſt flaming remonſtrances, and talk of nothing but reſiſtance. The Emperor is, on the

ther hand, sending such a force as will secure obedience. At Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, and Ostend, they are preparing for the accommodation of the military.

Monsieur Colonné, the late French Minister, and against whom the Parliament of Paris presented one hundred and thirty articles of impeachment, is now safe in London.

The plan of mediation proposed by the King of Prussia, is the result of the good understanding on the subject which prevails between himself, the Emperor, and the Court of London. They comprehend a force so formidable, that there cannot remain a doubt of the sudden termination of the struggle; and though it may be expected, that from this convulsion, as from all others, there may spring a stock of additional power to the Stadtholder, yet it will be a revolution favourable to the interests of England, and perhaps favourable also to the substantial prosperity of the States themselves.

The Princess Elizabeth Christiana, eldest daughter of his Prussian Majesty, who has been mentioned in an intended matrimonial alliance with the Duke of York, entered into her twenty-first year in May last. The Duke of York was at the Prussian Court at that period, and discovered gallantries highly pleasing to the Princess and her family.

Some letters have been received from Italy, which mention the Duke of Gloucester's health as completely re-established.

The dispatches sent off on Monday to Paris, contain Mr Eden's full power as Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Catholic King, for whose Court he is to set off speedily.

Mr Hailes remains as Charge des Affaires at Paris, during the Duke of Dorset's absence.

It is very singular, that the Paris Gazette, which arrived on Monday, does nor mention a syllable about Dutch affairs. In this respect, for once, the Courts of France and England may be said to agree, their Gazettes being equally silent.

The estate in Yorkshire which was lately purchased for the Duke of York, and which his Royal Highness is about to visit, is at Allerton Manliverer, about 12 miles from the city of York. To those who know nothing of its situation, the following particulars may be acceptable. The mansion is modern and well built, situate in the centre of a beautiful park of near 500 acres, surrounded by a wall, which is encompassed by upwards of 400 acres more of excellent land purchased by the Prince with the house. His domain possesses all the beauties of rusticity; upland, downland, lawn, wood, and water. A pastrol river intersects the grounds, meandering through the park where it is widest, and forms two distinct views from the house. The plantations are finely disposed and flourishing; all these advantages are heightened by the easy access to them, a corner of the estate joining the great north road. Preparations are now making for the reception of his Royal Highness, where he is expected next month.

The Ladies Waldegrave, Bertie, the Thynness and Campbells, are mentioned among those who are to have distinguished situations in the establishment of the Princess Royal's household the ensuing winter. The Princess, however, does not leave the paternal roof. St James's is to be the town, and Windsor the summer residence of her Royal Highness, till otherwise disposed of—a circumstance which is said to be not very far distant.

The ladies are again falling into the shapes which nature gave them;—a proof that the fashionable taste of fancy is but transitory, but that the fashion of nature is permanent and always beautiful. Broad hoops, bell hoops, high heads, low heads, have all had their day, but the genuine figure is now restored, and while it is retained, women will continue objects of admiration.

Ecclesiastical history, since the reformation, does not produce a more curious anecdote than that of the late conduct of the Romish Bishop of Cork:—His Lordship, beside being a Popish Bishop, is a titular Lord of Parliament, now near seventy; and though, by the laws of his church, he was prevented from taking a wife, he has lately married a young woman of seventeen years of age, on whom he has settled his whole estate to the amount of twelve hundred pounds a year, and after whose death it reverts to her brother, to the exclusion of two nephews whom he had educated. It is said his Lordship means to read his recantation, which will enable him to enjoy the honours and privileges of his title, which is of great antiquity, there having been a barony in this line of the illustrious house of Butler above 500 years.

In consequence of the approaching coalition of cabinets, for the arrangement of the Dutch affairs, the preparations at Brest have been stopped. One English merchant only had four thousand pounds of stores bespoke and delivered, which it is supposed will be returned upon his hands.

By the Dutch mails which arrived this morning, we have received the following intelligence:

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, Aug. 15.

"There is every appearance at present of a change of affairs, relating to the intentions of foreign powers towards the Republic. It is just confirmed, that the King of Prussia has countermanded the march of his troops, by ordering them to remain where they are until further notice. This has been done, we cannot doubt, at the requisition of the Court of France, and is the first step to a happy reconciliation. We are not, indeed, certain if the issue will be such as all moderate men desire; that is, if the matter will end without the effusion of blood; but we are, at least, assured, that the ministry of Berlin are not actuated by the impulse of mistaken rancour, and that the Court of France has preserved a strict attention to the representations. England makes pacific advances also, which have been dictated by the same Court, but more by the judgment of their wise Minister, Mr Pitt, whose system daily conciliates more and more friends.

"It is, therefore, probable, that these powers will not, hereafter, take an open part in the divisions which agitate the United Provinces, nor send their fleets and armies to invade their territories.

"The camp of the patriotic Burgesses, situated near Woerden, is to be removed to a place not yet named, but most probably near Holland, where there is every reason to suspect some secret underhand operations. The indulgence which the States have shewn to certain persons of all classes, known to be in the interest of the Stadtholder, has only hardened them, and we are justly afraid of their intentions.

"Some articles of reconciliation have been published, which, it is pretended, were drawn up in concert with the Courts of France, England, and Berlin. They are in number six; we do not publish them, because it is very plain, that they are gross absurdities. We need not prove this any farther, than by saying, that they are all in favour of the Stadtholder, and that the drift of them is to undo every thing the patriots have been doing, and again involve the Republic in all the miseries which they have endeavoured to be freed from. It is more than probable, that these articles are the fabrication of the little Council held for some days past at Nimeguen, where are present the Prince and Princess of Orange, the Duke of Brunswick, and Mr Grenville, Envoy extraordinary from the Court of London."—*Utrecht Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 16.

"It is just now reported here, that the States of Holland have sent instructions to Amsterdam, for the further corps of Auxiliaries, intended for Utrecht, to hold themselves in readiness, but not to march till further orders. The French, English and Prussian Ambassadors have conferences daily, and we hope something is on the tapis which we may have to congratulate the whole Union upon in a few days."

Extract of a letter from Leyden, August 16.

"The day before yesterday the States of Holland and West Frizeland resumed their deliberation. In this meeting, their Noble and Great Powers formed a previous deliberation of the 11th of this month into a resolution, the substance of which was that "the States approve of the attempts which the burgesses and armed bodies of the cities and country of Holland have made for the defence of the province, in the present critical conjuncture, and that they will always acknowledge the legal influence which belongs to the people of a republican government by virtue of its constitution. The pretended majority of the States General, that is, the provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, and Frizeland, in concert with the Deputies of the Assembly at Amersfort, have on the contrary, in spite of the protest entered by the States of Holland, Overyssel and Groningen, resolved to prohibit the inhabitants of the country belonging to the generality from carrying arms. As this prohibition is diametrically oppolite to the rights and privileges of Bois Le Duc, and several other towns, where the burgesses in general are attached to the interests of Holland, this is considered as an act of despotism, which must be productive of the worst consequences. But in the mean time, it appears that a mediation is now seriously thought of. Baron de Thulemeyer has had repeated conferences with the Marquis de Verac, the French Ambassador; and after the arrival of a courier from Wezel on the 12th, he held conferences with several members of administration. On the 14th, Chevalier Harris, the English Envoy, had a conference with Count de Welderen, President of the Assembly of the States General, and with M. de Bleiswyk, Pensionary of Holland. He presented them with a Memorial, bearing in substance, that his Britannick Majesty, from affection towards the Republic, was ready to act as mediator, if they desired it." When this Memorial was taken into consideration by the States, the Deputies from Holland persisted in the resolution that Province had passed relative to the mediation of France. The other Deputies were for referring his Britannick Majesty's Memorial to their Constituents. The Baron de Rheede, Envoy from the Republic at Berlin, imparted to the States some preliminaries, which the Court of Prussia had sent to that of Versailles, as the basis of a mediation. They are almost the same with those proposed by the Court at Nimeguen."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 22.

Bank Stock, 151½	3 per cent. India Ann. —
New 4 per cent. 1777, 94½ a 94.	India Bonds, 79s. a 80s. pr.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 110⅝ a ¾.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 73⅞ a 74.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 72⅞ a 73¼ a 72⅞.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. 1751, —
Long Ann. 22 15-16ths a ⅞.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 a 13-16ths a ⅞	Exch. Bills, —
India Stock, 160 a ⅝.	Lottery Tickets, 15l. 16s. 6d.
	Prizes, —
	Bank for —
	Consols for Aug. —

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 21. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

The Right Hon. Lady Ruthven was safely delivered of a son at Melville-house, on Wednesday the 22d instant.

Died on her passage from Bombay, the 22d of March, to the inexpressible grief of her husband and all her friends, Mrs Beck, daughter of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart.

Mrs Cameron of Cullort, younger, died at Cullort in Lochaber the 13th current. Her friends and relations will please to accept this notification of her death.

On Wednesday, arrived at St Germain's, near Edinburgh, on a visit to his friend Mr Anderson, Warren Hastings, Esq; late Governor General of Bengal.

A correspondent observes, that the high street of Edinburgh ought not to be allowed to continue longer in its present ruinous situation; the side pavements ought to be properly levelled, and the whole put in order before the winter sets in. Our correspondent adds, that the causeway at the Register Office is now with great propriety raising to a proper height, and if the high street was also to be raised a little, so as to make it bear some proportion to the foot pavements, it would be a great convenience to passengers. As the street lies at present, it is not only a great deformity, but very dangerous to the inhabitants, who ought, without delay, to apply to the proper courts of law to have this grievance remedied.

The Star, Ritchie, arrived at London from Leith the 22d instant.

Captain M'Lelland of the ship Speedwell of Belfast, arrived at Elsineur on the 5th inst. and brought up with him Captain John Goldie and crew of the snow Concord of Ayr. It appears that vessel, in a gale of wind, sprung a leak in the North Sea, on her passage from Ayr to Memel in ballast, and Captain M'Lelland being in company with her at the time, bore down on her, and saved the crew.

This week the Blacket, Wilson, with three fish; and Priscilla, Franks, with five fish, from Davis's Straits; and the Industry, Jameson, with six fish from Greenland, have arrived at Newcastle.

A few days ago was seized at Hull, by the officers belonging to his Majesty's Excise, the Mars, Hamlin master, belonging to Gesle in Sweden, for having on board six packs of wool which were found concealed under the ballast.

A circular letter from the Secretary of the Treasury has been sent to the chief magistrate of every sea-port in this kingdom, (respecting some provisions to be submitted to Parliament, touching the fees taken by the officers of the Customs) for the consideration of the merchants; of which the following briefly is the substance:

1. If a total abolition of the fees, paid to the officers of the Customs, should take place, to make up that deficiency in their emoluments, would require a fund, estimated at 130,000 l. a-year, and it is presumed that would require a duty of 9 d. per ton each clearance outwards.

2. If an abolition of all fees, except upon imports, should take place; to make up that deficiency to the officers, would require a fund, estimated at 75,000 l. a-year: and it is presumed that would require a duty of 5 d. per ton each voyage. The duties, in either case, to be charged upon the cargoes, in ease of the ship-owners, as at Ramsgate harbour, under the act of the 22d G. 2. Vessels carrying lime, chalk, &c. &c. coastwise, are proposed to be excepted.

There are two other propositions in the letter, one for retaining the fees, and having them regulated and fixed by Parliament. The other for stipulating the hours of attendance summer and winter.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Aug. 25.

"The many dreadful accidents which frequently arise from canine madness, ought to operate as a caution against keeping such dogs as are confessedly of no utility; and those who have occasion for them in the useful or sporting lines, ought to keep them muzzled; and on the first symptom of madness appearing to destroy them: The necessity of attending to these simple precautions, will fully appear from the following recent instance: On Saturday a mad dog came from the westward, and in his road bit several of his own species; and in the neighbourhood of Benwell and Elswick, he bit three cows, which were soon after seized with a strong hydrophobia, and were shot; before which, one of them became so very furious, as to break from her stake, and force her way out of the stable in which she had been confined, and ran furiously at a young woman, who luckily had the presence of mind to strike the cow on the head with a spade which she held in her hand, and which stunned the animal so much, as to give the girl time to fly to a place of safety. We hear that the dog was not destroyed until he reached near Walls End: happily we do not hear of any of the human species being bit by him.

"Monday the truly humane Mr Howard arrived in town, on his tour through Scotland and England, on the benevolent purpose of visiting the prisons, &c. Several new regulations which he recommended, Mr Mayor has given orders to be put into immediate execution. Mr Howard was invited by Mr Mayor to lodge, and make the Mansion-house his home, during his stay in this town, which he politely declined.

"Saturday, William Greaves, one of the felons who broke out of the goal of this town on Monday sen'night, was delivered up to the goaler.—He was taken at Tantovie, the place of his birth, where he had been driven by want of money and other necessaries, to enable him to make his way out of this part of the country.

"Wednesday se'ennight, Mr Reed, of Walwick Grainge, began to cut oats, which is the first that have been cut in this part of the country. Several farmers on the borders of the Tyne have begun to cut barley, &c. and we are happy to find the crops are very productive."

Extract of a letter from Lockerby, Aug. 17.

"Our races began on Wednesday last, when a subscription purse of five guineas was run for, and won by

Mr Carruther's Nancy,	1	1
Captain Douglas's chesnut horse,	2	2
Mr Stewart's Sally,	3	3
Mr Black's Hopeful,	4	dist.

"Same day, was run for, a free saddle, value two guineas, and won by

Mr Geddase's Nonsuch,	1	1
Mr Huggans's Kate,	2	2
Mr Robinson's Welcome,	dist.	

Mr Black's Hopeful run off the field.

"Likewise, same day, was run for, three free bridles, value one guinea: each bridle one heat. Mr Graham's Lively won the whole. This race afforded excellent sport. Mr Graham returned the three bridles to afford some sport next day."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, Aug. 21.

"The barley harvest is now commenced in this neighbourhood. William Drummond in Troquer cut down a field of fine ripe barley on Friday last: There never was a better crop of all kinds of grain known in this part of the country; and if the weather continues good, the harvest will soon become general.

"Last week, oatmeal sold in this market at two shillings and a penny per stone."

The following Lines were delivered by the Great Dr KATTERFELTO, *at* ST JOHN'S LODGE, NEWCASTLE, *a few Weeks ago.*

YE curious Britons, who'd instruction draw,
With care attend to Truth's unerring law:
First, ye Philosophers in nature wise,
In matters great your talents should be shewn;
For this excursions take through various climes;
And visit every genius of the times;
The different nations different knowledge teach;
And place each useful science in your reach.
Ye orthodox Divines, whose serious charge
Is still to save from sin mankind at large,
In all humility, exempt from pride,
Be meekest-ey'd charity and love your guide.
Ye Law Practitioners, the importance feel
Of your high duty, not to wound but heal;
Protracted causes must destruction draw;
Be just, and add new dignity to law.
Ye sage Physicians, whose peculiar aid
Disease solicits; be your skill display'd
In gracious kindness to the humble door,
So shall propitious heaven augment your store.
Ye Masters set apart our youth to teach,
Hear and see more, and more you'll keep in reach;
'Tis from experience you alone can trace
The Laws of truth, and give the precept grace.
Ye who the floating ship advent'rous guide,
First learn th' important cause of wind and tide;
Learn well the compass-needle's varying pow'r,
And fewer ships wild ocean would devour.
Ye who would navigators just be thought,
From different kingdoms by experience taught;
And he with judgment that would fortify,
For skill on many nations must rely.
Ye curious Architects, who vie for fame,
Who would your ingenuity proclaim,
Through Europe rove, its noblest structures scan,
And learn experience from the unerring plan.
Ye who with martial glory would command,
And lead to war a military band;
For honour draw the sword, self-interest shun,
In Fame's bright paths, like Royal William run;
That glorious youth no selfish motives guide,
He stands his Royal parents and his country's pride.
Ye mighty Monarchs, rulers of the earth,
Commanding dignity from Royal birth,
Learn this important, serious truth from me,
'Tis Virtue only gives true dignity;
The beggar, who fair virtue's paths pursue,
Shines forth as noble and as blest as you.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				Ther.	Bar.
Thursday, Aug.	23.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	58	29.45
Friday,	24.	8 —	A. M.	56	29.35
		8 —	P. M.	54	29.10
Saturday,	25.	8 —	A. M.	50	29.14

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 8 Jane and Mary, of and from Alloa, Watson, for Memel, in ballast.
William and Henry, of and from Berwick, Hall, for Frederickstadt, in ballast.
Hailes Castle, of and from Leith, Dunbar, for Riga, in ballast.
Three Friends, of Leith, Stephenson, from Gottenburgh, for St Petersburgh, with herrings.
Jane, of and from Dundee, Greig, for St Petersburgh, in ballast.
9. Marion of Borrowstounness, Henry, from Marstrand, for Memel, with herrings.
Fame of Dundee, Nith, from Cromarty, for St Petersburgh, in ballast.
Minerva, of and from Aberdeen, Gibbon, for St Petersburgh, in ballast.
Matthewson, of and for Montrose, Jolly, from Memel, with baulks.
10. Pallas, of and from Aberdeen, Rattray, for Borrowstounness, with baulks.
11. Mary of Kirkaldy, Malcolm, from Skidam, for Memel, in ballast.
Hope of Kirkaldy, Bell, from Rotterdam, for Memel, in ballast.

P. S. Most of the vessels who sailed out last, returned again, and sailed yesterday with the wind at south-east.

Elsinore, Aug. 11. 1787.—Wind W. N. W. fresh gale.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

A CHILD EXPOSED.

THAT upon Thursday morning the 23d August, was exposed a MALE CHILD, supposed about two or three weeks old, at the door of Andrew Reid, smith in Newbigging, in the parish of Lauder.

A woman of a suspected appearance was seen in that neighbourhood on the preceding afternoon. She had on a red cloak bordered with gray fur, a red stripped gown, low-heeled shoes, and a black cap much tarnished, faced with silk gauze. She wants two foreteeth. Whoever shall give information of the inhuman mother to Mr Taylor, schoolmaster of Lauder, so as she may be properly secured, shall receive THREE GUINEAS of reward.

Edinburgh, August 25. 1787.

THE Tobacconists of this Place and Leith, being met last night in Mr Stewart's vinner, head of Liberton's Wynd, took into consideration the present state of their business, and finding that the prices of their goods, when manufactured, bear no proportion to the prices of Leaf Tobacco, unanimously agreed to advance their Prices against Monday next.

Sale of Outstanding Debts, &c.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, (A Ramsay's) Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th November 1787, between the hours of six and seven in the evening,

THE whole OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to, and remaining EFFECTS of James Robertson and Company, late merchants in Portsoy, and of James and Alexander Robertsons the partners of the Ibii Company, as individuals, that have not been recovered or realized by the Trustees for their creditors; and that under the authority of and conform to the late bankrupt act of Parliament.

The articles and conditions of sale, and lists of the debts, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Brodie, writer in Edinburgh, the trustee.

The following curious Article was sent to a Nobleman of high rank in this country, and we thus present it to the Public, as

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE,
From India.

The Vizier always sets out upon his annual hunting party, as soon as the cold season is well set in; that is, about the beginning of December; and he stays out till the heats, about the beginning of March, force him back again. During this time, he generally makes a circuit from four to six hundred miles, always bending his course towards the skirts of the Northern Mountains, where the country being wild and uncultivated, is the most proper for game.

When he marches, he takes with him not only his household and Zenana, but all his Court, and a great part of the inhabitants of his capital. Besides the immediate attendants about his person, in the various capacities of Rhidmitgars, Frashes, Chobdars, Harcaras, Mewatics, &c. which may amount about 2000, he is attended in camp by about five or 600 horse, and several battalions of regular Seapoys, with their field pieces. He takes with him about four or 500 elephants; of these some are broke in for riding, some for fighting, some carry baggage, and the rest are reserved for clearing the jungles and forests of the game: of the first kind there are always 20 or 30 ready caparonized, with Howdahs and Amarys, that attend close behind the one he rides upon himself, that he may occasionally change to any of them he likes, or he sometimes permits some of his attendants to ride upon them. He has with him about five or 600 sumpter horses, a great many of which are always led ready saddled near him; many of them are beautiful Persian horses, and some of them of the Arabian breed, but he seldom rides any of them. Of wheel carriages, there are a great many of the country fashion, drawn by bullocks, principally for the accommodation of the women; besides which, he has with him a couple of English chaises, a buggy or two, and sometimes a chariot: but all these, like the horses, are merely for show, and never used. Indeed he seldom uses any other conveyance but an elephant, or sometimes, when fatigued or indisposed, a palanquin, of which several attend him.

The arms he carries with him are a vast number of matchlocks, a great many English pieces of various kinds; pistols, (of which he is very fond) a great number, perhaps 40 or 50 pairs, bows and arrows, besides swords, sabres, and daggers innumerable. One or more of all these different kinds of arms he generally has upon the elephant with him, and a great many more are carried in readiness by his attendants.

The animals he carries for sport, are dogs, principally greyhounds, of which he has about 300—hawks, of various kinds, at least 200; a few trained leopards, called Cheetahs, for catching deer; and to this list I may add a great many marksmen, whose profession is to shoot deer, and fowlers who provide game; for there are none of the natives of India who have any idea of shooting game with small shot, or of hunting with slow hounds. He is also furnished with nets of various kinds, some for quail, and others very large, for fishing, which are carried along with him upon elephants, attended by fishermen, so as to be always ready to be thrown into any river or lake he may meet with on the march.

Besides this catalogue for the sport, he carries with him every article of luxury or pleasure: even ice is transported along with him to cool his water, and makes ices, and a great many carts are loaded with the Ganges water, which is esteemed the best and lightest in India, for his drink. The fruits of the season, and fresh vegetables, are sent to him daily from his gardens, to whatever distance he may go, by luid bearers, stationed upon the road at the distance of every 10 miles, and in this manner convey whatever is sent by them, at the rate of four miles an hour, night and day—Besides the fighting elephants, which I have mentioned, he has with him fighting antelops, fighting buffaloes, and fighting rams, in great numbers; and lastly of the feathered kind, (besides hawks) he carries with him several hundred pigeons, some fighting cocks, and and endless variety of nightingales, parrots, minos, &c. all of which are carried along with his tents.

What I have hitherto enumerated, are the appendages of the Nabob personally; besides which, there is a large public Bezar, or, in other words, a moving town, attends his camp, consisting of shopkeepers, and artificers of all kinds, money-changers, dancing women, &c. &c. so that, upon the most moderate calculation, the number of souls in this camp, cannot be reckoned at less than 20,000.

There are generally about 20 or 30 of the Gentlemen of his Court, who attend him on his hunting parties, and are the companions of his sports and pleasures. They are principally his own relations, in different degrees of consanquinity; and such as are not related to him, are of the old respectable families of Hindostan, who either have Jaghires, or are otherwise supported by the *Nabob*; all of these are obliged to keep a small establishment of elephants, for the sake of attending the *Nabab*, besides horses, a palanqnin, &c.

The *Nabob*, and all the Gentlemen of his camp, are provided with double sets of tents and camp equipage, which are always sent on the day before to the place whither he intends going, which is generally about eight or ten miles in whatever direction he expects most game; so that by the time he has finished his sport in the morning, he finds the whole camp ready pitched for his reception.

Sale of Provisions and Seal Skins.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Warehouses of the New Whale Fishing Company in Montrose, on Friday the 31st of August instant, at three o'clock afternoon,

About Six Hundred SEAL SKINS, and several casks of BREAD, BARLEY, and FLOUR.—Not to be repeated.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Aug 21. Harriot, Gibson, from Wisbeach, with grain.
Diana, Pod, from Alemouth, with ditto.
Oswald, Bettie, from Alemouth, with ditto.
Christian, Hislop, from Aberlady, in ballast.
Robert, Brown, from Glasgow, with goods.
22. Jean, Perrier, from Glasgow, with ditto.
Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, with goods.
23. Maria Heje Dores, Wegen, from Tonsburg, wood.
Margaret, Higgins, from Alloa, with whisky.
24. Minerva, Kidelson, from Arundale, with wood.
Industry, Milander, from Carnbie, with deals and tar.
Carron Packet, Calder, from Carron, with goods.
Mary, Scotland, from Dundee, with grain.
25. Three Friends, Welch, from Inverness, with grain.
Lady Charlotte, Watson, from Portsoy, with grain.
Countess of Kintore, Milne, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Three Sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Isabella, Nicole, for Stornaway, with goods.
Peggy, Fraser, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Leith Packet, Davidson, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Culloden, M'Laren, for Inverness, with ditto.
Christian, Begg, for Newcastle, with goods.
Industry, Reid, for Dantzick, in ballast.

Wigton-shire, 15th August, 1787.

THE following Claims are lodged with the Sheriff-Clerk, for Inrollment at the Head-Court, to be holden the 2d October next, viz.

William M'Connel, Esq; of Culbae, and
Robert Stewart, Esq; of Castlestewart.

Ar. Objections against the following Gentlemen continuing upon the present roll, viz.

John Hunter of Grennan, writer to the signet,
Robert Aitken of Barladzew, writer in Air,
Captain Christopher Maxwell of Barmulling,
Captain John Smith of Drumrae, and,
Lieutenant Robert Rorrison of Culnoag, they having renounced their right to the liferent superiority, and,
Lieutenant Francis Graham of Culkea, being dead, and
William Stewart, Esq; of Dowalton, as being denuded.

FORFAR.

WILLIAM MONRO,

Late at Glammis, now at Forfar,

RETURNS sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, That he has taken and now resides at that large and commodious INN, lately possessed by Bailie Webster, opposite to the new Town-hall of Forfar, which he has fitted up at a great expence. He has also got new carriages and a hearse, which, with good horses and careful drivers, may be commanded on the shortest notice; and as he has an extensive farm in the near neighbourhood of Forfar, a large company with horses can depend upon being properly served.

TENEMENT TO SELL.

To be SOLD by auction, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, (Ramsay's) on Wednesday the 12th day of September next, at five o'clock afternoon,

THAT TENEMENT OF LAND, situated between Skinner's Close and Gray's Close, on the south side of the High-street of Edinburgh, and commonly called *St Paul's Chapel*, yielding the rents after mentioned, viz.

SKINNER's CLOSE.

St Paul's Chapel, per lease, for fifteen years from Whitsunday, 1775,	L. 30	0 0
Mr James Spottiswood, a Ware-house, no lease,	2	2 0
James Paton,	2	2 0
James Rattray,	2	2 0
Paul Robertson,	3	3 0
Duncan M'Arthur for a Cellar,	1	1 0
GRAY's CLOSE.		
Gershom Paton,	2	0 0
Daniel M'Farlane,	1	15 0
James Williamson,	1	15 0
	L. 46	0 0

The title-deeds and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Robert Sym, writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 12th day of September 1787, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon,

The Lands of BAILLIESTON, (including BARRACHNEY MUIR), EASTER BARRACHNEY, and BLACKYARDS,

all lying in the parish of Old Monkland, and shire of Lanark.

LOT I. All and whole these parts of the Five Merk Land of BARRACHNEY, commonly called *Baillieston*, consisting of from fifty to sixty acres or thereby, with these other parts of Barrachney, consisting of thirty acres, lying on the north side of the road to Ardrie.

On the lands of Baillieston there is a good Mansion-House, consisting of a dining-room, drawing room, and seven bed-rooms, with a complete set of offices, an orchard, and a garden, consisting of near three acres, well stocked with the finest fruit-trees, the whole in the best order.—These lands contain also a good workable Coal.

LOT II. The Lands of EASTER BARRACHNEY, consisting of from seventy to eighty acres, lying within five miles of Glasgow. These lands are set in tack for seventy pounds per annum. The proprietor is offered sixty pounds per annum for a nineteen years tack of the one half of the Coal to which he has right.

LOT III. The Lands of BLACKYARDS, containing from seventy to eighty acres, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Calder, with a convenient house, offices, garden, and orchard, lying six miles of Glasgow.

These lands contain a good seam of workable Coal.

They are at present out of tack, so that the purchaser may have immediate entry to the whole.

Also to be Sold at the above time and place,

EIGHT SHARES of the undertaking of the Forth and Clyde Canal Navigation.

TWO SHARES of the Stock and Buildings of the Tontine Society in Glasgow, depending on two good lives.

Any person wishing to be informed of further particulars may apply to Thomas and Robert Grahame writers in Glasgow, who will show the progresses of writs of the lands, and the conditions of sale.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM M'LEOD, Merchant in Edinburgh.

AT a meeting of the Creditors of the said William Macleod, held upon the 22d current, James Rose, writer in Edinburgh, was appointed interim factor on the sequestrated estate, by whom notice is hereby given, that in terms of the statute, the bankrupt and others acquainted with his business, are to be examined before the sheriff of the county, within the sheriff-clerks office, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next the 29th current, at one o'clock afternoon, and each of the three succeeding Wednesdays, same hour and place, when it is requested such of his creditors as can will attend.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN HEEN, Merchant in Leven.

THE Lord Alva, Ordinary, officiating on the Bills, did upon the 25th of August 1787, sequestrate the estate real and personal of the said John Heen, in terms of the act of Parliament passed in the 23d year of his present Majesty's reign, and appointed the Creditors to meet at Leven, in the house of James Goodsir vintner there, upon Wednesday the 5th September next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrate estate real and personal, of which notice is hereby given to all concerned.

To be SOLD by public roup at Piccardy, near Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th instant,

THE whole Household Furniture,

Bed and Table Linen, an Eight-day Clock, Silver Plate; with a complete set of Lapping Utensils for Cambric, standing in the house lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Moubray.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue until the whole effects are sold off.

☞ Such persons as are either indebted to the deceased Mrs Moubray, or have any effects which belonged to her in their possession, will please pay or return the same to Hamilton Bell, writer to the signet, for behoof of Mr Dalzauville's heirs, otherwise a prosecution will be the consequence, and the Custodiers of such goods, (if not delivered before the day of sale,) will be considered as *vitious intromitters*.

MAHOGANY, &c.

To be SOLD on Wednesday the 29th current, within the house of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glasgow, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day,

ABOUT Fifty Thousand Feet of MAHOGANY, of good sizes for Coach-Makers, and nine tons LOG-WOOD in lots, newly imported in the brig Albany, from the Musquito Shore.

Also, the Barc ALBANY, as she lies in the harbour of Port-Glasgow; burthen about 300 hogsheads tobacco.

Scantling of the wood, inventory of the brig, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of Mr John Dunlop; or Captain David Johnston, Port-Glasgow.

Sale of Lands in Fifeshire.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of WESTER KINCAPLE, alias NEWTONS OF NEYDIE; the LANDS of EASTER CLATTO, TONGUES OF CLATTO, and BONFIELD; and certain parts of the LANDS of POFFLE OF STRICKINNESS, with the FEU-DUTIES payable out of other parts of the said Lands of Strickinness, in THREE LOTS, as formerly advertised.

For particulars apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet.

Sale of Lands in Aberdeenshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup or private bargain, as shall be afterwards more particularly advertised, the Lands and Estate of PITRICHIE, holden of the Crown, lying in the parish of Udney, and county of Aberdeen.

For further particulars application to be made to William Macdonald writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or Mr Alexander Clerk, the factor, at Aberdeen.

DUNG TO LET,

AND

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

TO be LET by public roup, on Wednesday the 6th of September 1787, in the Council Chamber of Canongate, the DUNG or FULZIE of the street of Pleasance, and as far down as St John's Street, South Back of the Canongate, for five years from the 29th day of September first to come.

ALSO—Wanted, a Contractor for lighting the Lamps of this burgh.——Proposals to be given in to Mr Thomas Milne, Treasurer of Canongate, betwixt and the 6th day of September.

The conditions of the roup of the Dung to be seen in the hands of the said Thomas Milne, or James Tait clerk of the burgh.

Sale of Lands in Fife.

THAT upon Thursday the 30th August 1787, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon, there is to be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Alexander Fraser merchant in St Andrew's,

The LANDS of BRIDGETOWN, lying within the parish of Cameron. These lands hold of the Crown, and lie within two miles of St Andrew's, and within less than two miles of coal and lime. They consist of 87 acres, or thereby, for the most part inclosed and subdivided with stone-dykes, about 82 acres of which are under lease, at 40 l. 10 s. Sterling of money, 14 hens, 12 chickens, and the carriage of 20 load of coals. Other five acres, mostly of the best soil, are inclosed in a park, in which a neat small house was lately built, consisting of a bed-parlour, two closets, two bed-rooms, pantries, presses, kitchen, milk-house and cellar, all in the proprietor's natural possession, to which a purchaser may enter at Martinmas first. The only public burdens payable out of these lands (not including the Cess) is 12 s. 1 d. Sterling of bishops rents, which is repaid by a piece of ground feued for the same sum, and 3 s. 10 ½ d. to the minister of Cameron.

N. B. There is some thriving planting on the above grounds, which in a few years will be valuable. Inventories of the writs may be seen in the hands of David Fraser writer in St Andrew's, the proprietor, any time betwixt and the day of roup.

Lands in Linlithgowshire

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, REDHEUGH, and LATCHBRAE, all lying contiguous, upon both sides of the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Whitburn, nineteen miles west from Edinburgh. They consist of above 200 English acres, all arable, holding of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty, and all inclosed with hedge and ditch. The rent when last in lease, was above 100 l. Sterling.—Upon the premisses there is a small Mansion, of six fire rooms, with proper offices, most agreeably situated, at a proper distance from the high road, commanding a pleasant view of the country, and surrounded with a considerable quantity of old and young planting, in a thriving condition. There are several seams of coal in the ground which were never wrought. The lands can be improved at a cheap rate, as there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

The purchaser may enter to the possession of the whole lands at Martinmas next; and if he chuses, may retain two thirds of the price.

For particulars enquire at Mr John Johnston, writer in Bathgate; or James Forman writer to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds will be seen.

Henry Miln at Blackburn-bridge, adjoining to the lands, will show them.

LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE LANDS of MEIKLE and LITTLE DRUMMAIRD, lying within the parishes of Kennoway and Scoony, and shire of Fife, consisting of about 160 Scots acres of arable land, besides a share in the commonty of Doven now under division. The present free rent is about 80 l. Sterling.

These lands lie contiguous to the village of Kennoway, and about a mile from the port of Leven. As there is plenty of lime in the neighbourhood, and the lands may be inclosed at a small expence, they are capable of great improvement; and on the expiry of the principal lease in eleven years, a very considerable rise of rent may then be expected. The tenants houses are all in good repair.

There is a going coal on the lands, yielding at present about 40 l. Sterling yearly, and by laying out a small expence on the level would considerably increase its value. The lands hold of a subject for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

The plan and rental of the lands are in the hands of Daniel Hamilton clerk to the signet, Windmill Street, Edinburgh, to whom, or Mr Beatson at Lochgelly, any person wishing for further information may apply.

The tenants will show the grounds, and Ebenezer Coutts at Drummochy, the coal.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the King's Arms Tavern in Dumfries, on Thursday the 13th of September 1787, betwixt four and five afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of BLAIKET

and MARKFAST, and Teinds of the same, lying in the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The lands contain about 721 acres, are situated within eleven English miles of the town of Dumfries, on the great road leading from thence to Port-Patrick, and are within four miles of a harbour in the water of Urr, convenient for exporting grain, or importing lime, &c.

They are let for about 265 l. yearly, and afford an undoubted freehold qualification, and the teinds were valued in the year 1767.

The title-deeds and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of Mr Hugh Corrie, writer to the signet; Mr Goldie, Commissary of Dumfries; or of Mr Aitken, one of the town-clerks there.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th September 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, *alias* NEWARK,

lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton Bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cobbexholm, Nowark Braes, Whinnyhill, Inglestoun, Gatehide, or Kirkpatrick and Clowden; with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a salmon fishing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This estate is of a remarkable good soil, well inclosed and subdivided with thriving full grown hedges. It is at present in good condition; and there is sufficiency of shell marl upon it to keep it so. It contains about 1870 English acres, whereof 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 woodland, and the remainder very good pasture. The present rent is 893 l. 14 s. 6 d. Sterling, and the tenants beside pay the victual stipend and school salary; but a considerable rise of rent may be depended on at the expiry of the current leases. It holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the cess-books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

The woods are well inclosed, and very thriving. At last cutting, they sold for upwards of 700 l Sterling, exclusive of the woods on Hallhill, which are presently fit for sale.

This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries; and it has many delightful situations upon it for building a mansion-house, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole Gentlemens seats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway Frith, and the Cumberland hills; and there is a good free-stone quarry on the estate, near a good stance for a mansion-house.

II. The Thirty-shilling Lands of OVER BARNCLEUGH, lying in the said parish and county, within a mile and a half of Clowden, consisting of about 200 English acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moss, where there is an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl.

These lands are all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with good stone walls. The present rent is 65 l.

The teinds are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

III. These parts of the Barony of GLASSNOCK, lying in the parish of Penningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glassnocks and Kilcal, with a Slmon fishing in the river Bladnoch.

These are good grazing lands both for black cattle and sheep. They are set for one year, from Whitsunday 1787, at a rent of 133 l. 15 s. 4 d. and a great rise of rent may be expected on a lease of endurance. The teinds are valued; and the tenants pay all the public burdens.

The title-deeds, conditions of sale, tacks, rentals, plans, and measurements of the several estates before mentioned, will be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and, for further information, apply to Alexander Farquharson, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

John Linton, in Gatehide near Dumfries, will show the estate of Clowden; and Mr Cockburn, at Cree-bridge, the lands in Wigtonshire.

Sale of Lands in Argyleshire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Estate of KILDUSKLAND, comprehending the lands of Kilduskland, properly so called Auchindarroch, or Oakfield, Upper and Nether Bracklies, Ardrisaig, Attichuan, and Brenfeorline, in the parish of South Knapdale, and county of Argyle, situated on the west side of Loch Fine, twenty-two miles south from Inveraray, and through which the great line of road from thence to Campbelton runs.

AS ALSO, the Lands of KILMICHELL-INVERLUSSAY, in the parish of North Knapdale, situated on Loch Sween, upon the west coast of the district or division of Argyle, and which joins the estate of Kilduskland in the higher or muir parts of the country, lying between these two lochs; and likewise the mid superiority, and feu-duty of the lands of Dail and Craiglass, the property of Archibald Stewart Macarthur, Esq; lying in the said parish of South Knapdale.

These lands lie all contiguous, form a very compact estate and abound with game of all kinds. The lakes and arms of the sea in the neighbourhood afford plenty of all kinds of fresh and salt water fish. Upon the lands which are within a very few hours sailing of Greenock, there are several falls of water, which would answer extremely well for turning mills, or any kind of machinery. And this estate, upon the whole, in point of beauty and every accommodation, can seldom be equalled, and scarce surpassed by any land property of the same extent and value.

Upon the estate of Kilduskland, and the lands of Inverlussay, there are extensive natural oak, and other woods, all well inclosed, and in a very thriving condition; and on the farm of Oakfield, a considerable number of fine old planted trees, besides several young plantations well inclosed, and very thriving. The course of the proposed navigable canal between Loch Crinan and Loch Fine is through the low grounds of this farm, on which the opening of the canal into Loch Fine will likewise probably fall to be.

On the Farm of Oakfield, there is a large commodious mansion-house and offices, which were built about eighteen years ago; some of the apartments in the house are not yet finished, but the most part of the materials necessary for that purpose are collected, deposited in the house, and ready to be applied for completing it. The purchaser will on six months previous notice, be entitled to enter to the possession of the farm of Oakfield, as well as the mansion-house and offices.

The present rent of the whole lands, including the feu-duties of Dail and Craiglass, and the annual returns from the weedings of the woods, is above 600 l. Sterling. But upon the expiry of the present leases, which will be in about seven years hence, and a very moderate expenditure in draining and inclosing some of the grounds, a considerable augmentation may with great reason and probability be expected.

The title deeds of the lands, which are clear and unexceptionable, the current tacks, a rental of the whole, and surveys of the farms of Oakfield, and Kilmichell-Inverlussay are to be seen in the hands of John Macneil, writer in Inveraray; and copies of the rental, and of the inventaries of the title deeds, and of the current leases, will be shewn by Major Campbell of Askomell, the proprietor, at Campbeltown, Allan Macdougall, writer to the signet, and George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to any of whom such as intend to become purchasers, and are desirous of further information respecting the premises, may apply.

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